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WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

The Republican Plan.

The logic of the Presidential message is extremely simple. The Congress is called together in extra session, much to the regret of the Executive. But it cannot be beiped. The only reason which could justify it is the condition of the public revenue. Therefore, a high pretective tariff must be passed without any waste of time. There may be other matters of national interest which ought to be talked about, but there is not time to do R until the Senate and House attend to the assecific business for which they are called

The obvious idea is that we must "seek first the kingdom" of protection; nothing else will be allowed. So the message is a disappointment, if not a surprise. There is a strong, non-partisan, American sentimen which felt justified in expecting a little more of President Mckinley. It expected more because in effect he asks a great deal.

Not perhaps from a subservient House with an autocratic master, but from a Senate wherein he depends upon the good nature, the self-abnegation, and the almost inconceivable complacency of op-

With this fact thoroughly in mind and in view there was at least reasonable ground for believing that the President would have mentioned a few things besides the proposed and destructive tariff ngitation as proper matters to cugage the Cougressional mind during the session, which the absence of such desirable and expected suggestions is likely to make a long one.

it will may occur to the President that in demanding so much from an opposition tegistatively equid to the defeat of his plans, he should lose no time in showing his appreciation of the service be so conindently expects, by sobmitting not less tunn two questions which are of great Import to the influence be must count open in the last resort and which, he may as well accept notice, will become active and accuse before he can hope to sign ! a tariff bill satisfactory to himself or his

The first of these questions is the cur rency. All the promises of theerid Senators. will not assure him of the relegation of that question to the rear until he shall have necessibled the main design of his Administration, which, however, was not equally the vital issue of the campaign in which he was elected But the financia nuestion was that issue, end it cannot racape debate in the Congress called at the outset of his Administration. Mr. Mc Kinley may not want it, but he will be unifed upon to meet it.

The other question is one of honor, of the national integrity and fame among the nations of the world. That honor and that name have been constell in the sand and made a hissing and a byword by the past in this particular? The opposition upon which he depends so confidently and singly is a small one, but it abso lutely holds the balance of power, the final arbitrament of his hones and pur poses. At the end it will be found deter mined upon ans vers to the two questions suggested, if not more.

President McKinley may as well convince almself, first as had, that he is not in a position to demand all he does of the Sennsorial forces opposed to his general policy on the basis of a program with only the solitary turiffitem in it. The currency, the war in Cuba, the Nicaragura Canal and the annexation of Hawaii are American asues, with forceful American patriotic sentiment behind them. All of these ques tions are dear and vital to the very people he asks to pass his tariff legislation with out the exaction of a single hostage

It is impossible for us to believe that Mr McKinley is not too wise a man, too experienced a statesman, and too much endowed with American borse sense to ac complish anything of the kind.

Imperative Warning From Havana According to the Havana correspondence of conservative New York papers, there can no longer be any doubt that famine, sickness, mutiny and anarchy prevalid generally within the Spanish lines on the Island of Cuba. The troops, being unable to supply their necessities with the worthless paper currency in which they are paid, are permitted to plunder, and the results may be imagined. Merchants are in revolt against Weyler's orders compelling them to accept scrip, and even if they did take it, they could not use it to replenish their stocks. Thousands of country people are naked and dving of starvation and fever around the environs of Hayana. Thirty million dollars, face value, of discredited bank notes are affoat in the territory within the captain-general's jurisdiction, and nothing short of a substitution of good money can

relieve the situation. As nothing of that kind is possible, the condition of affairs which must ensue in another week or two may be judged by that at present. Over 1,000 Spanish soldiers are admitted by the officials to have descried since the troops were paid in paper, and probably the actual number is many times that

The end is so near, if we may credit appearances, and the scenes and borrors that must accompany it so readily conceivable, in the light of antecedent circumstances, that we earnestly hope the prospect is not lost upon the authorities

our ficet, if they were anchored in the harbor of Havana, could not avert the terrors of those last days of Spanish rule, or rather presence, for their rule there will be none until the Cubans march in; but a few Naval vessels within easy call might serve to save our consulate from attack and destruction, and preserve the lives of a great many innecent American citizens.

The Fifty-fifth Riddle.

The gathering of the Fifty-fifth Con grees is a notable event, especially in the history of newly-elected members who never before have been permitted by a grateful country to write the cabalistic legend "M. C." after their names. Later on they will discover that the individual Congressman is not great in Washington; while the body to which he belongs is collectively great, and, in the present instance, equally mysterious.

It is a parliamentary sphinx, and the riddle it presents is: What is it going to do? Are we to have reneated the object lesson of a session called immediately upon the accession of a new Administra tion solely to consider an issue which was so minor as to be practically absent from the campaign which put that Administra tion in power? In other words, is the business of this session to be confined to the tariff, when the Presidential fight was on the financial issue?

If that is not to be the case, are the bars against general legislation to be let down a peg or more, and if so, how many pegs? Are we to witness some instructive discussion of the currency question?

Supposing currency legislation to be admossible, will Congress also enjoy some mortanity to reach conclusions which might assist and support the Administration in the formulation and adoption of a foreign policy that would tend to resurrect the national flag and name from contempt into which Cleveland and Oine) main, pending more vigorous actioa?

In a general way, what is the session to amount to? Is it to half at complacent registration of a single party dictum; or is it likely to develop intrinsic strength and political vertebrae, and do something in addition?

The country really wants to know

The Higher Duty of Humanity.

The latest phase of the Coban struggle for independence, presented in the order of Gen. Weyler to hold belokes Cuban women responsible for the attack or capture by their countrymen of the towns or villages in which they happen to live, as well as that official's cowardly and brutal application of that decree, reported enerally in the press, cannot fail to pre sent the problem of our international duty in relation to the war in a new and We feel sure that the blood of a Christian

American gentleman, and the Christian Chief Magistrate of a great nation, must boll at the thought of atrocities which in the past have been visited upon defenseless comen and children in the Island of Cuba. He must know of the public sale of captured little Cuban girls to a life of shame on the plaza of Artemisa, and of the backing in pieces of ten little Cuban babies. before the eyes of their mothers, in the moin street of Pinar del Rio. These shocking incidents might have been explained by Mr. Olney's friend, Mr. Dupny de Lome, as the unauthorized acts of a brutal soldiery. But when we see the principle and practice of such acts crystollized into a governmental policy, in dorsed and enacted into martial law at bls predecessor in office. What does he the palace of the captain general, it would we have not some rights and doties in the premises, as the leading power of the hemisphere, but more particularly as one boasting devotion toliberty and humanity.

> There is scarcely an educated, reading manor woman in the United States who has not criticised and indignantly blamed the Christian European powers for their callousness in permitting Moslem outrages prop Armenians, Cretans, Bulgarians, and other subject peoples. They hardly can understand the attitude of their own Government in the immediate presence of worse atrocities, daily and notoriously com mitted at our very gates.

The contention was made in behalf of

the cold-idooded and cowardly Cleveland-Olney policy, that it was necessarily dic tated by the highest sense of duty to international law. Of all the accepted authorities on that great subject we are aware of but one whose dicta in the least justified or excused the position of this Government, which was diametrically opposed to past national policy, precedents. and practices. Mr. Dana, whose dicta reflect the passions and prejudices rather than the logic of the late civil war, has tried to lay down the rule that, where a parent government is seeking to subdue an insurrection, and the insurgents claim nationality and belligerent rights, which the parent government does not concede, a recognition of belligerent rights by a foreign state is not justified by necessity and is "a gratuitous demonstration of

moral support to the rebellion, and of censure upon the parent government." This view, so far taken by our Govern ment and the Sapreme Court, is opposed to the opinion of all the great publicists Vattel holds that concession of the fact of belligerency on the part of the parent government is not and ought not to be a prerequisite to its assumption by a third power. "The sovereign indeed never fails to bestow the appellation of rebels on all such of his subjects as openly resist him; but when the latter have organized sufficient strength to give him effectual opposition and to oblige him to carry on war against them . . . he must necessarily submit to the term civil war." Judge Grier says: "When a party in rebellion occupy and hold in a hostile manner a certain por tion of territory, have declared their in dependence, have cast off their allegiance. organized and commenced hostilities against their former sovereign, the world recognizes them as belligerents." We merely offer these quotations to show that there is plenty of ground and authority in international law upon which

the United States could have based a

In fact, we do not know of a writer aside from Dana whose views agree with

In Hall's International Law, on page 33, the author says. "As soon as a considerable population is arrayed in arms, with the professed object of attaining political ends, it resembles a state too nearly for It to be possible to treat individuals belonging to such populations as criminals; it would be inhuman for the enemy to execute its prisoners. . . . Humanity reguires that the members of such a community should be treated as beligerents." Yet with the smug hypocrisy of devotion to duty, with only a single and doubtful pager authority to make that duty what it has been assumed to be, we have harassed the Cubans and aided the Spanlards while the latter were butchering prisoners and non-combatants, men, wo men and children. Any regard for the bumane spirit of international law and practice, however vague, would have compelled the Cleveland Administration to accord beligerency; but now ever higher considerations demand our atten tion and action.

The Cuban war of independence practically is accomplished. But for the lack of a siege train the army of the republic would be in Havana today. Spain has lost the whole territory, and its officials and troops are shut up, like rats in a trap, in a few fortified places. War on the part of the Spaniards has ceased. In its place we are confronted with a saturnalia of fiendish outrage, torture and butchers, perpetrated upon women and children. The time has come to revise our position and to intervene. If we do not, the American flag flying over Capitol. State Department, at the center of our regiments, and on our war vessels is a shame and a sham, and the Cross of the Elessen Saviour apon our churches a hollow mockery.

The Leader of the Minority.

Mr. Bailey is tall, handsome, and elo quent. He is honest, he is able, and he is faithful to the Constitution, about which, by the way, he knows a great deal. His selection to lead the minority in the House cannot be displeasing to anybody. He possesses the fire and determination of middle age, with the discretion and conservatism of maturer years.

The functions of the minority in a legis lative body, and especially the duties of its chosen leader are very important; and as the eves of all Republicans will be upon Speaker Reed, so the eyes of Demo crats will rest upon Mr. Bailey Good luck to him and to his followers!

According to a Havana dispatch, great preparations are being made by Gen. Weyler and Spanish officials, generally, to

make the expected visit of their friend and ally, Grover Cleveland, an ovation. The threat is made from Berlin that in ase Greece refuses to yield to the powers, declares war on Turkey, or begins hostilities on the frontier, the Kaisers may conclude to walk in and crush the state out of existence. As England, France

and Italy are not committed to the ar-

rangement, it might excite some armed

and possibly effective opposition. Western mining intelligence indicates new and rich gold and eliver discoveries and increased activity and production in neurly all of the mining regions. The early promise of the opening year seems ed to fulfillment and perhaps it is not too much to expect that it will close upon something like a mining boom.

The New York Sun's Havana correspondence, represents Spain as about to abundon all further effort to hold Cuba, in ed otherwise may serve to save the Philippine Islands to the crown-Weyler's withdrawal of all troops into the few seaports left under his control virtually surrenders the struggle; but the conditions in those places speedily will demand outside attention if the lives of foreign residents or visitors are to be

A Roosevelt has resigned something, but it was not Theodore

It is the opinion of Mr. Dingley's Lewis ton Journal that the Dingley bill will become law not later than July 1. This may be true, but we do not advise Secretary Gage to bet on it. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee ha yet to learn that tariff bills are made in the Senate, the Constitution of the United States to the contrary notwith-

Sarcophagus for Grant's Remains New York, March 15 - The great sarco phagus in which the remains of Gen. Grant will repose in the mausoleum erected near the Riverside drive, this city, arrived over tals morning. The sarcoptagus is a piece of highly artistic work. It will be trans ferred to Riverside drive this afternoon.

New York, March 15 .- Gen. Carlos Ro loff and Dr. Joaquin Castillo failed to espond to the United States criminal court today when called for trial for having aided filibustering expeditions. Judge Benedict directed that their ball

Gen. Roloff Forfeits His Bail.

bond, \$2,500 each, be forfeited.

I call him a great man who inhabits high sphere of thought.-Emerson The architect of his own fortunes seldor

tires of building extensi ps. -Puck. An agnostic is a man who doesn't want to know. -Philadelphia North American Labor aimed to kill Capital. "Do not com mit suicide," counseled Sensc.-E. Scott O'Connor.

A women likes a dog because it isn't ashamed to how! when it gets lonesome,-New York Press.

Love is dead when the husband begins to gradge the money it takes to support his wife. -Ram's Horn. When you take a man's contentment away from him, you can't add it to your

own. -Atchison Globe. There is no doubt about speech being silver at the telegraph office

a quarter.-Tammany Times. Happy is the woman so engressed in one great affection that she has no inclination to get into mischief. -Phüadelphia Times Sometimes the singular means more than the plural. It is better to be a woman of nerve than a woman of nerves. -Alice W.

Rollins. "It cannot be that the people sh grow in grace unless they give themselves to reading. A reading people will alof this Government. All the warships of very opposite policy to that it has adopted. | ways be a knowing people. - John Wesley.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

To the Congress of the United States: Regretting the necessity which has reuired me to call you together, I feel that your assembling in extraordinary session is indispensable because of the condition in which we find the revenues of the Gov-

It is conceded that its current expendi res are greater than its receipts, and that such a condition has existed for now more than three years.

With unlimited means at our command we are presenting the remarkable spec tacle of increasing our public debt by borrowing money to meet the ordinary outlays incident upon an economical and prodent administration of the Governent.

An examination of the subject discloses this fact in every detail, and leads incy itably to the conclusion that the condition of the revenue which allows it is injustifiable, and should be corrected.

We find by the reports of the Secre-

tary of the Treasury that the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, from all sources were \$425,868,260-22, and the expenditures for all purposes were \$415,953,806.56, leaving an excess of receiptsover expenditures of \$9,914,453.66. During that fiscal year \$40,570,467.98 were paid upon the public debt, which had been reduced since March 1, 1889, \$259, 076,890, and the annual interest charge

The receipts of the Government from all ources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to \$461,716,561,94 and its expenditures to \$459,374,887.65, showing an excess of receipts over expend tures of \$2,341,674.29.

decreased \$11,684,576,60.

Since that time the receipts of no fiscal year, and with but few exceptions of no month of any fiscal year, have exceeded the expenditures.

The receipts of the Government from all orces during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, were \$372,802,498.29, and its expenditures \$442,605,758.87, leaving a deficit, the first since the resumption of specie payments, of \$69,803,260.58. Notwithstanding there was a decrease

of \$16,769,128.78 in the ordinary exenses of the Government, as compared with the previous fiscal year, its income was still not sufficient to provide for its daily necessities, and the gold reserve in the Freasury for redeportion of greenbacks was drawn upon to meet them. But this did not suffice, and the Government then reorted to loans to replenish the reserve. In February, 1894, \$50,000,000 in bonds

were issued, and in November following second issue of \$59,000,000 was deemed The sum of \$117,171,795 was realized

by the sale of these bonds, but the reserve was steadily decreasing until on February 8, 1895, a third sale of \$62,315,400 in onds for \$65,116,244 was announced to

The receipts of the Government for the iscal year ending June 30, 1895, were \$390,373,203.30, and the expenditure \$433,178,426.48, showing a deficit of \$42,805,223.18 A further loan of \$100,000,000 was

egotiated by the Government in February 1896 the sale netting \$111,166,246 and swelling the aggregate of bonds issued within three years to \$262,315,400-For the fiscal yearending June 30, 1896.

he revenues of the Government from all ources amounted to \$409,475,408.78. while its expenditures were \$434,678, 654.48, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$25,203|245,70.

In other words, the total receipts for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1896, the hope that what few men can be fur- were insufficient by \$137,811,729.46 to pert the total expenditures

For the first half of the present fiscal year the recents of the Government, exclusive of postal revenues, were \$157,507,603.76, and its expenditures, exclusive of postal service, \$195,401,000.22, or an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$37,802, 396.46.

In January of this year the receipts, exclusive of postal revenues, were \$24,316. 994.05, and the expenditures, exclusive of postal service, \$30,269,389,29, a deficit of \$5,952,395.24 for the month

In February of this year the receipts, exinsive of postal revenues, were \$24,400, 997.38, and expenditures inclusive of post al service \$28,796,056.66, a deficit of \$4,395,059.28, or a total deficiency of \$186,061,580.44 for the three years and eight months ending March 1, 1897.

Not only are we without a surplus in the Treasury, but with an increase in the public debt there has been an increase in the annual interest charge from \$22,893,83.20 in 1892, the lowest of any year since 1862. to \$34,387,297.60 in 1896, or an increase of \$11,498,414.40.

It may be urged that even if the revenue of the Government had been sufficient to neet all its ordinary expenses during the past three years, the gold reserv would still have been insufficient to meet the demand upon it and that bonds would necessarily have been issued for its

Be this as it may, it is clearly manifest without denying or affirming the correct-ness of such a conclusion, that the debt would have been decreased in at least the amount of the deficiency, and business confidence immeasurably strengthened broughout the country.

Congress should promptly correct the existing condition. Ample revenues must be supplied not only for the ordinary exof the Government, but for the prompt payment of liberal pensions and dation of the principal and interest of the public debt.

In raising revenue, duties should be so levied upon foreign products as to preerve the home market, so far as possible oour own producers; to revive and increase manufactures; to relieve and encourage agriculture to increase our domestic and foreign commerce; to aid and develop minng and building, and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation the liberal vages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled.

The necessity of the passage of a tariff aw which shall provide ample revenue, need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the proenactment of such a measure, and to this object I earnestly recommend that Con gress shall make every endeavor.

Before other business is transacted let us first provide sufficient revenue to faithfully administer the Government without tinued disturbance of our finances. WILLIAM MCKINLEY

Executive Mansion, March 15, 1897.

ANALYSIS OF TARIFF BILL

The tariff bill introduced in the House by Mr. Dingley in behalf of his Republican as sociates on the Ways and Means Committee of the Fifty-fourth Congress, who have been formulating it in their canacity of public-spirited private citizens, is being subjected to as many kinds of analysis and nterpretation as their are political par ties and a few thousand more. The reap-pointment as prearranged of the Ways and Means Committee of the late House gives Dingley the right to explain the measure which he submitted. In response to a request, joined in by very many interested persons, he yesterday gave out the

"The bill has two purposes, namely, to raise additional revenue and to encourage the industries of the United States.

"On the basis of the importations of the last fiscal year, the bill would increase the revenue about \$112,000,000, divided among the several schedules,

	roughly, as follows:	
	A-Chemicals	\$3,500,000
	B-Crockery and glassware	4,000,000
	C-Metals	4,900,000
	D-Wood	1,000,000
	E-Sugar	21,750,000
	F-Tobacco	7,000,000
	G-Agricultural	6,300,000
	H-Liquors	1,800,000
	I—Cotrons	1,700,000
	J-Jute, linen and henm	7,800,000
9	K-Wool	17,500,000
1	K-Manufactures of wools	27,000,000
ġ	L-Silks	1,500,000
B	M-Pulp and paper	58,000
đ	N-Sundries	6,200,000
	"This statement is on the	supposition

that the imports of each class of goods would be the same the next fiscal year as in the fiscal year ended last June. But as the imports of wool were three times as great, and those of woolen goods more than twice as great, in pounds, as in 1893, the committee assume that their excessive importation would be largely reduced by the proposed bill, although the fact that our domestic production of wool has diministred 8,000,000 pounds since 1893, will necessitate the importation of much ore wool now than in the latter year. "Assuming that the importations of wool will fall off at least one-third from those of 1896, on account of anticipatory imports to avoid duties, we place the in-creased revenues from this source at

\$11,000,000. Anticipating also that the 15 per cent from the enormous imports of 1866, we estimate the increased revenue from this source under the proposed rates at about \$14,000,000. From sugar we estimate \$20,000,000 additional revenue Anticipating a considerable failing off of imports of Havana tobacco, because of the revolution in Cuba, we reduce the estimates of additional revenue to terived from the tobacco schedule to \$4,

"The remaining schedules would affore revenue of about \$39,500,000 on the asis of the imports of 1896, but as there would probably be diminished exports at some points, aithough the gradual restoraion of business activity would offset this iv increasing the consumption of imported uxuries, we reduce the estimates on these o \$31,000,000. These would aggregate dditional revenue of \$80,000,000, the first year. A further reduction of \$5, or \$10,000,000 for contingencies vould leave \$70,000,000 to \$75,000,000 is the probable increased revenue from this bill, the first year, which would un-doubtedly rise to \$100,000,000, the second

These estimates are below rather that above the probable result, unless a con-siderable delay in the enactment of the bill dould greatly enlarge the opportunity for uports of articles on which duties are to be raised-particularly wools and woolens -forspeculative purposes. Undoubtedly any delay beyond the 1st of May in placing the bill on the staute look would result in a large loss of revenue. This increase of secured by transferring wool, lumber, crude opium, argol, paintings and statuary, straw ornaments, straw mattings, ordaps and various other articles from the reelist of the present law to the dutiable ist; by increasing the duty on woolens to compensate the manufacturer for the luty placed on wood; by raising the duty a sugar about three-fourths of a cent per pound in order to encourage the production of sugar in this country, which, it is beleved, can be done, and thus give our farmers a new crop, which we now import main duty or agricultural products affected by Canada competition, and on fine cotton goods, some advanced manufactures of iron and cel, manufactures of jute, flax and hemp, n order to encourage these industries and other industries here, and especially by increasing duties on such luxuries as liquors, bacco, silks, laces, etc.

"As a rule the rates of duties proposed ire between the rates of the tariff 1890 and the tariff of 1894, such reducion of rates from the former law, preserv ing the protective principle, being made fasible by changed conditions.

"The iron and steel schedule is changed very little from that schedule in the tariff of 1894, the change being entirely in the more advanced articles. The same is true of the cotton schedule. In the agricultural, wool and glass, and earthenware chedules alone are the duties of the act f 1890 fully restored as a role, and in a few cases increased, with the view amply protecting and encouraging our farming interests at every possible point. While e duty on clothing wool is larger in pro portion to the foreign value than on ma factured articles, yet it is thought de-sirable for the public interest and for our agriculture that we should produce this

prime necessity for ourselves. "The duty on carpet wools, as well as upon many other articles, is imposed mainly for revenue. The irritation caused by the of a few wools heretofore classed as carpet wools, being used for clothing purposes, has been remedied by transferring such wools to the clothing wool classes, but the duty on clothing wools has been

restored to the rate of the "In freming this new tariff the aim has en to make the duties specific, or at least partly specific, so far as possible, to our own industries. This has been done in response to the wishes of the better class of importers, as well as of the acministrators of the law and of our own producers. The very general substitution of specific duties, even where they are only the equivalent of existing ad valorems, will, of itself, increase the revenue and strengthen the protection afforded to our industries.

"The reciprocity provision of the act of 1890 have not only been fully restored. but this policy has been extended by adding to sugar, tea, coffee, and hide as articles on which to make reciprocial agreements, such articles as champagne brandy, wines, artificial and natural mineral waters, chicle, argols, and silk laces In adding these articles the reciprocity provision is strengthened greatly by pro riding for a reduction of duties on them to countries giving us similar concessions

"The bill, as a whole, has the unanimous support of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, and will, it is hoped, receive the support, not only of Republicans, but of others who believe that revenue should be at least equal to expenditures, with a small surplus adde and who are patriotic enough to entertain the conviction that in adjusting duties to secure such revenue, it is wise policy to encourage home production and manuofctures, and thus provide employment at good wages for the wage-earners of ople, upon whose purchasing power depends the market for our productions." | cost .- Philadelphia Record-

THE DEMOCRATS CONFIDENT.

Will Wage a Vigorous Silver Cam paign This Fall.

The visit which Chairman James K. ones, of the Democratic national committee, and Daniel J. Campan, chairman of the campaign and finance committees of the national committee, are making to Denver and the West is one that may to is the desire of prominent Democratic Spring Special Sale leaders to continue the national granauxa. leaders to continue the national organization and have it be of assistance in the compaigns of this fall. The trip to the West, undertaken by

Senator Jones, and his right-hand man in the campaign will, it is understood, embrace visits to several large cities in the Bryan States, conferences will be had in each with leading men in the silver movement of all parties, and a plan of permanent organization will be discussed It is regarded as particularly desirable that the national committee continue its activity in view of the persistence of Chair man Hanna, who means to maintain head quarters in this city and keep up the agi tation for the preservation of the single gold standard as long as a single collar remains of the thirteen million dollars con-tributed to the campaign fund last year The Republican committee is aircady thoroughly organized for business, and is paying salaries to all its officers, which are so sizeable and ratisfactory that men like Major Dick, of Ohio, prefer these places to anything the President has at the pie counter.

it is believed here that the Republican national committee will this fall be little more than an auxiliary of the Obio com mittee and devote itself simost wholly to helping out Mr. Hanna's campaign for the Senate.

The Democratic members of Congress from Obio say that there are excellent prospects of carrying the State this year They anticipate no difficulty in securing a barmonious alliance of all the silve forces. The expectation is that James E. Campbell will again head the ticket for governor, although the names of Paul J. Sorg and F. C. Layton, ex-Congres.

There are fall elections in New York, Massachesetts and lows this year. In a little over two weeks there will be a State election in Michigan and a large number of municipal elections, including these in Chicago and Cincinnati. The silver men are exceedingly hopeful of carrying Chicago, where they have united or mayor, who was assassinated during the World's Fair

WILL ECONOMIZE ON NAVY.

How the New Administration Pr poses to Save Millions.

The new Naval administration will so take under consideration plans already matured by naval experts for laying up some of the United States warships in reserve, according to the practice of every European navy. Last year, exclusive of the coast survey vessels, sixty-one ships were kept in active service at an expenditure of \$8,000,000, and in many instances with little regard to economical business

The Asiatic squadron, which had been re-enforced to six ships during the China-Japan war to protect American interests, was maintained intact after the necessity for such strength had disappeared. Four of the finest ships were kept in the Medi-terranean, most of the time in the single port of Smyrns, when, in the opinion of experienced Naval officers, one good vessel would have accomplished the same result. complication led to a wise exhibition of coinage, which caused a severe strain on the amount held in a precarious Treasury for Naval exigencies. The question of holding ships in reserve is one of para mount importance, when it is considere that the cruiser New York cost \$1,131 per day last year. The following table shows what would

e saved by putting the ships in reserve. Saving Savi per day, per yes per year. \$353,099 8967 786 761 Olympia...... Columbia..... Cincinnati..... 286,890 319,035 185,840

Amphitrite Total saving per year\$1,446,229 This great saving in running expenses epresents not only a wise economy, but, by releasing the men and officers, would rovide a complement for the battleship in a month, and the light draft gunbouts ch have so long been needed in the ice. Their maiden commissions reservice. mire skilled crews and commanders to put them promptly in fighting trim and to ensure the highest results from the new machinery. Competent men in the oreliminary "shaking down" of these ships would enable them afterward to go into eserve with a small force of caretakers and render them available for prompt use in any emergency. New York, League considered the best available reserve sta ious, the lighter draft vessels on the Atlantic coast to be concentrated at Phila

It is believed that fifteen ships will be withdrawn from active service in the next six mouths, the Minntonomoh having already been made the pioneer. For this purpose the Cincinnati has already been rdered home from Europe, and the Detroit is now on her way from China, both vessels being expected to reach New York in April.

An Oklahoma Petition. The chaplain of the Oklahoma legisla ture recently lifted up his voice and prayed thus:

"O, Lord, look down upon us and guide our footsteps from the pitfalls which nem us in. This town is full of pitfalls. Look after the members of this honorable body, O Lord, and keep them true and decent. Keep them from the saloons and dens of evil; and, Lord, keep an eye on the newspaper reporters and see the they act righteously and write righteously Help the suffering Cubans, good Father and prompt Congress to disregard an un holy President's mandates and give cor to the afflicted people on that Isle. And, O Lord, bear us now, smile on and keep and protect us from the gat grened, corrupt influences and sway of Buzzard's Bay. Give us prosperity and bimetallism. Speed this assembly in its work. Amen."

Girls Handle the Hammer. Nearly 300 girls are students in Leland Stanford University. They live in hall and putsue much the same studies as the men students: both learn to make furniture together in the university carpenter

York, is glad to talk about her foundation.

She says the most wealthy Californians

send their daughters to learn the use of

the hammer. Education at the university is entirely free. Mrs. Stanford has just deeded her San Francisco house to the university. She wishes it to be used as a university extension center, with lectures and even ing classes for the benefit of those young men who live in San Francisco and car not afford to pay their board at the uni versity, even though the tuition is without

WOODWARD and LOTHROP.

10th, 11th and F Sts. N. W.

Women's Muslin Underwear TODAY

(Tuesday, March 16th) And Following Days of the Week.

We have purchased, and have ready for today's selling various lots (aggregating several hundred pieces) of Women's New Muslin Underwear, which, in many instances, are better values than those offered at our great January special sale. And while the prices are much lower than usual, a careful examination of the shapes and styles, the generous amount of cloth, the sewing, the finish will help you to appreciate the real worth of the goods.

The few garments named below are merely suggestive of a collection of low-priced Underwear, representing the best intrinsic values we have ever offered:

Gowns.

At 50c each-

Muslin Gowns, Hubbard style; high or Ve neck: yoke in front of insertion and ucks; cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves.

At 75c each— Cambric Gowns; yoke of tucks and in ertion; full length; Hamburg on neck and

At 75c each-Muslin Gowns, empire style; "everlastog" lace, insertion and ribbon across

front: lace to match on collar and sleeves

At 75c each-Mushin Gowns (extra size for stout wonen); Hubbard style; double yoke in buck;

embroidery on neck and sleeves.

At \$1.00 each-Cambric Gowns, empire style; ruffle on sleeves; large collar; embroidery and nsertion across front; lapels of embroidery;

rimming to match on neck and sleeves. At \$1.00 each-

Colored Lawn Gowns, for sleeping and negligee purposes; high neck or empire style; box-plaited or Watteau back; nest olored figures; trimmed with embroidery

At \$1.00 each-

Cambric Gowns, empire style; large deeves; trimmed with Valenciennes or Point de Paris lace; beading and ribbon

Drawers.

At 20c pair-

Muslin Drawers; deep hem; tucks above

nem; felled seams.

At 25c pair-Muslin Drawers; umbrella shape; deep cambric ruffle; yoke band.

Corset Covers.

At 121/2c pair-

Muslin Curset Covers; high or low neck; felled seams; worked buttonholes.

At 25c each-Cambric Corset Covers; low neck; yoka of beading and tucks; Hamburg on neck.

Skirts.

2nd floor.

At 38c each-

Muslin Short Skirts; deep hem; tacks above hem; yoke band

At 50c each-Muslin Short Skirts, umbrella shape; ruf

fle of embroidery; French back. At 75c each-

Striped Dimity Short Skirts, umbrells shape; trimmed with Cluny lace.

At 50c each-Musitn Long Skirts; wide ruffle of Hamburg; tucks above ruffle; yoke band.

At 75c each-Cambric or Lawn Long Skirts, umbrella

hape; trimmed with wide Valenciannes lace; French back. At \$1.00 each-Muslin Long Skirts textra width for

stont women); ambrella shape; wide tucked

At \$1.00 each-

Muslin Long Skirts, ambrella shape; wide uffle of embroidery; French back.

Chemises.

At 38c each-

Cambrie Chemises; round neck; cambrie ruffle on neck and armboles At 50c each-

Muslin Chemises, with puffed steeves orded band.

At 50c each-

Muslin or Cambric Chemises; yoke of tucks and Hamburg embroidery; Hamburg on neck and sleeves.

Woodward & Lothrop.